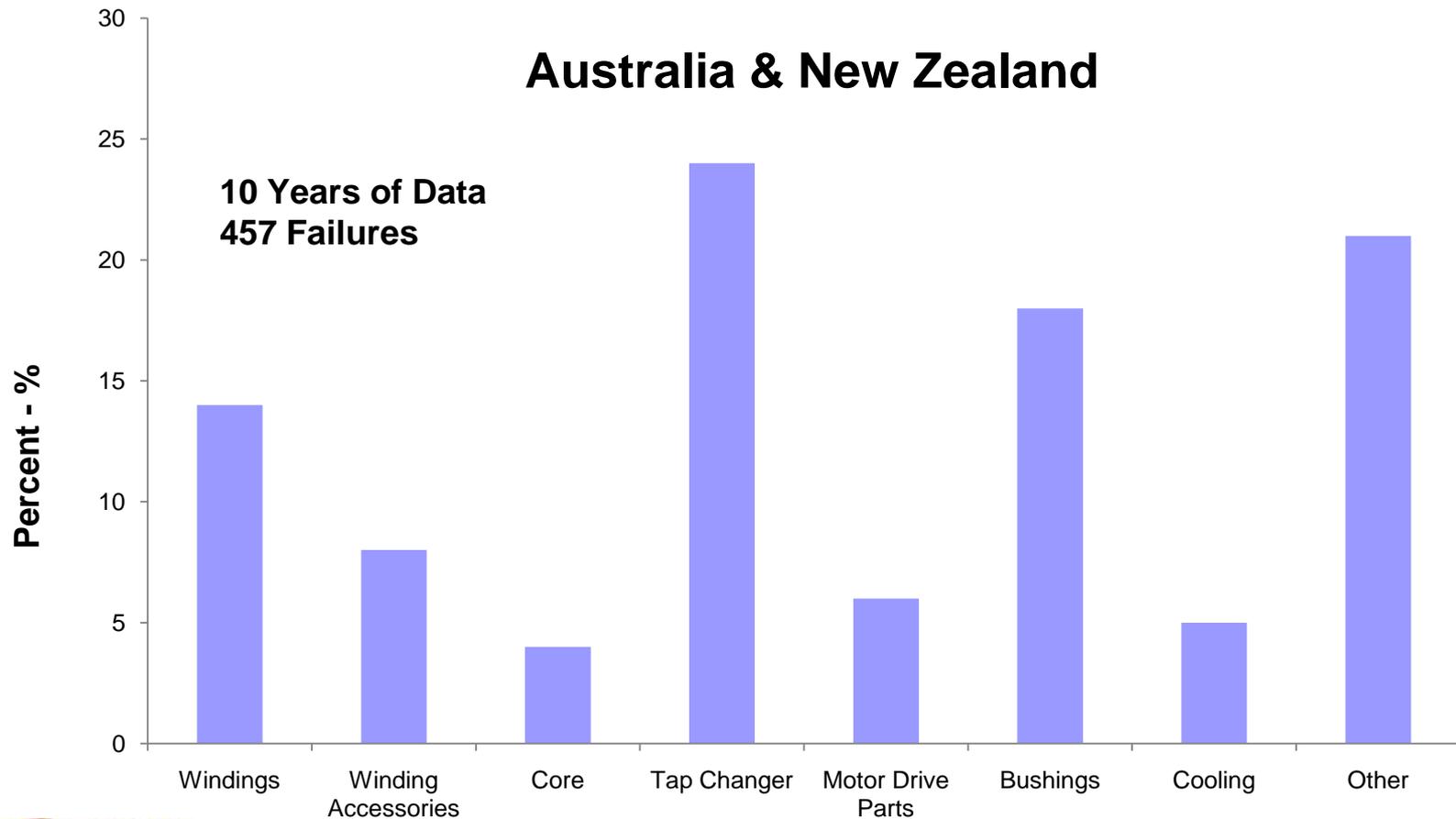


# On-line PD Monitoring Applications

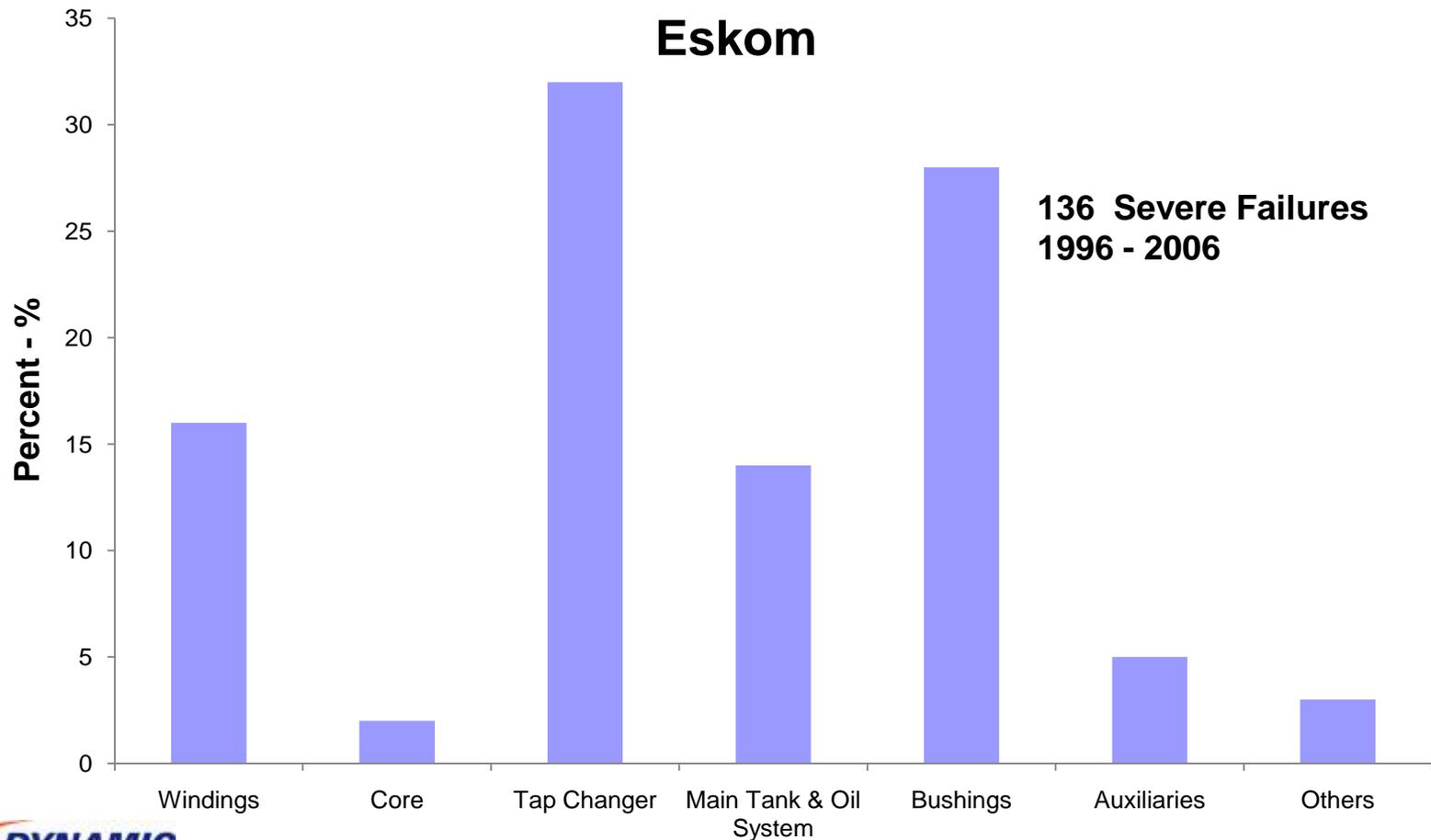
Motors  
Generators  
Switchgear  
Cables  
Transformers



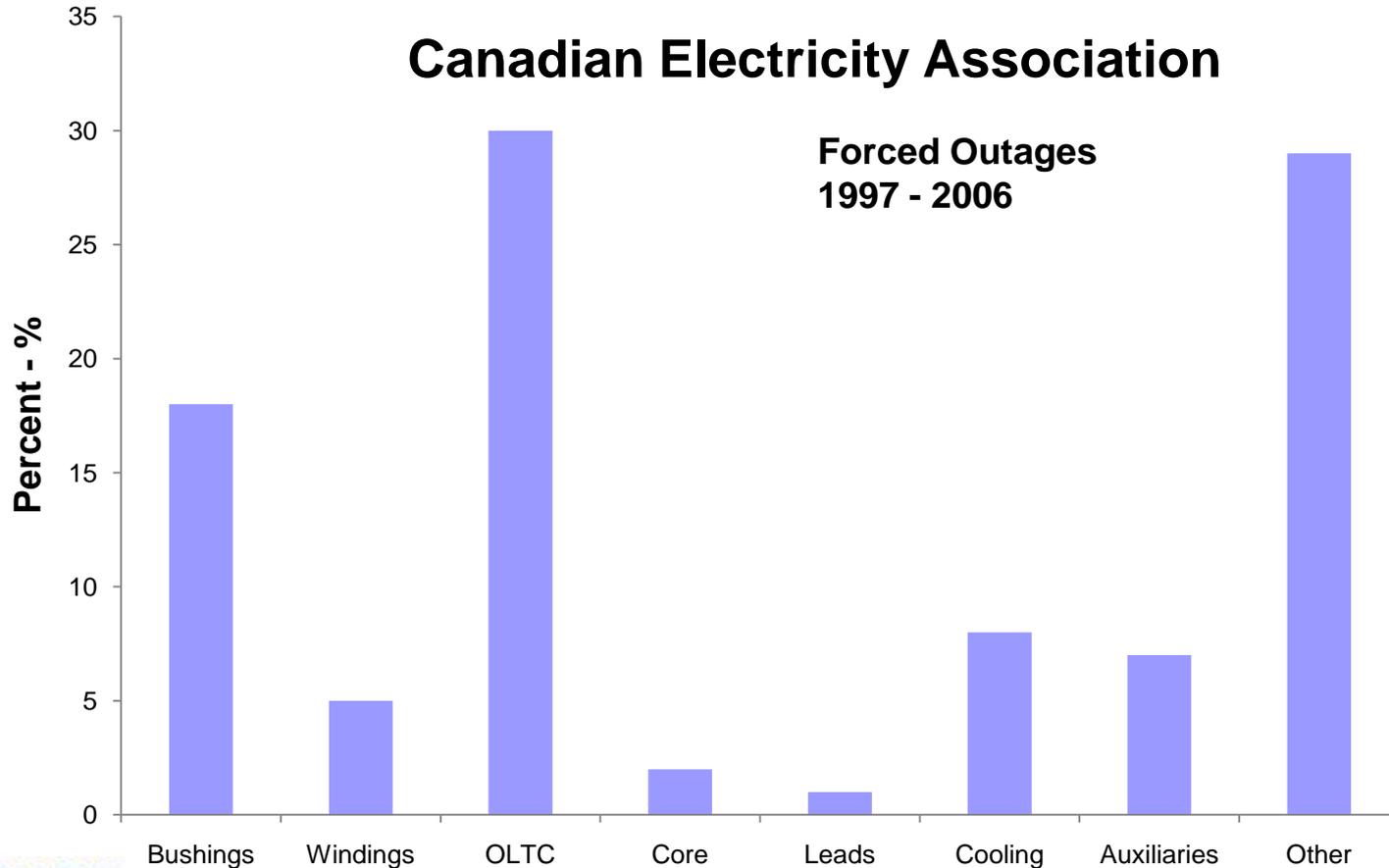
# Failure Statistics



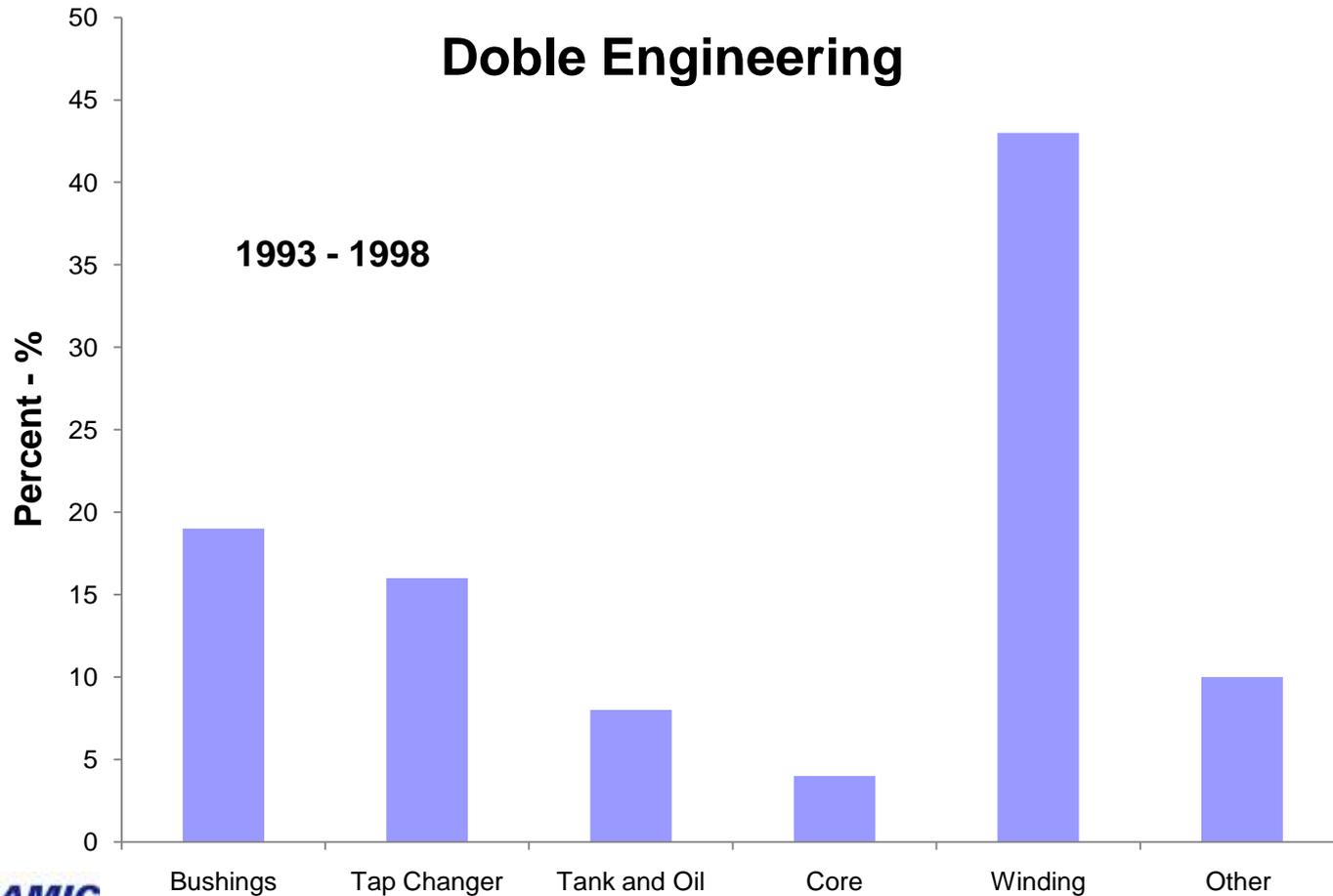
# Failure Statistics



# Failure Statistics

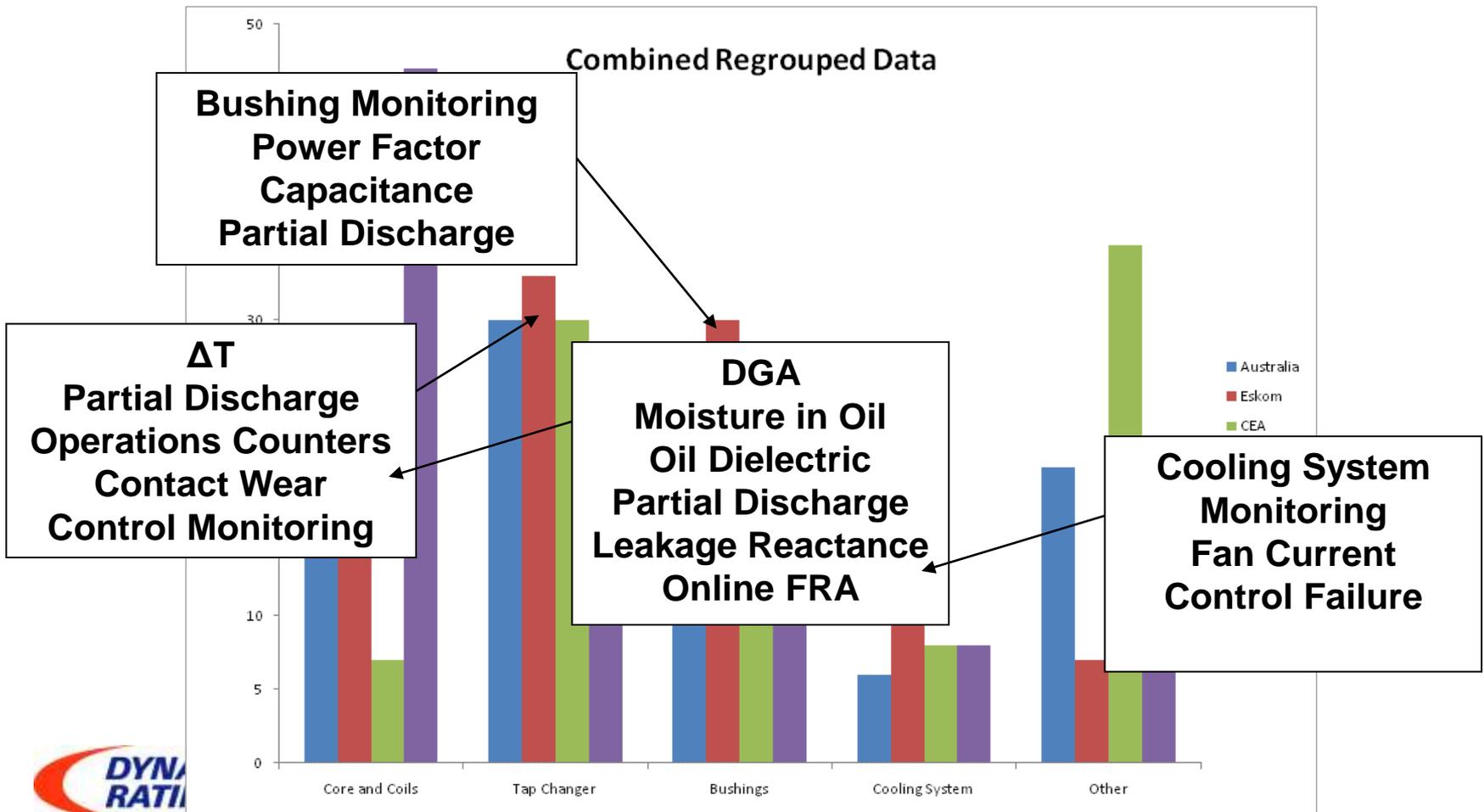


# Failure Statistics



# Failure Statistics

Combined Regrouped Data



# Issues With Time Based Maintenance

- Time between outages extended
- Many failure modes happen quickly (days, weeks, months)
- Off-line tests can not simulate actual operating conditions (temperature, voltage, load, mechanical)
- Historical data not sufficient to make a good decision
- Less thorough maintenance
- Can introduce new failure mechanisms

# Time to Failure

- Very Difficult to Predict / Forecast
- Studies have shown
  - 80% of all failures are random in nature
  - 20% age related
- If this is true, then current maintenance practices are not all that effective



# Time To Failure

- Good Bill of Health
  - Only means there is no clue as to the unit will fail
- Easier to Predict when Failure is imminent
  - Advanced stages of deterioration
- The only true way to capture impending failure is to monitor continuously

# Transformer Bushing Monitoring

# Bushing failure statistics

<b>Change in C1 Power Factor/Capacitance</b>	<b>53.0%</b>		
<b>Change in C2 Power Factor</b>	<b>7.4%</b>		
<b>Service Advisory</b>	<b>3.4%</b>		
<b>Problems with Taps</b>	<b>2.8%</b>		
<b>Moisture Ingress</b>	<b>2.8%</b>		
<b>Infra-Red Scan</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>Violent</b>	<b>52.3%</b>
<b>Partial Discharge</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>Non-violent</b>	<b>47.7%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>27.3%</b>		

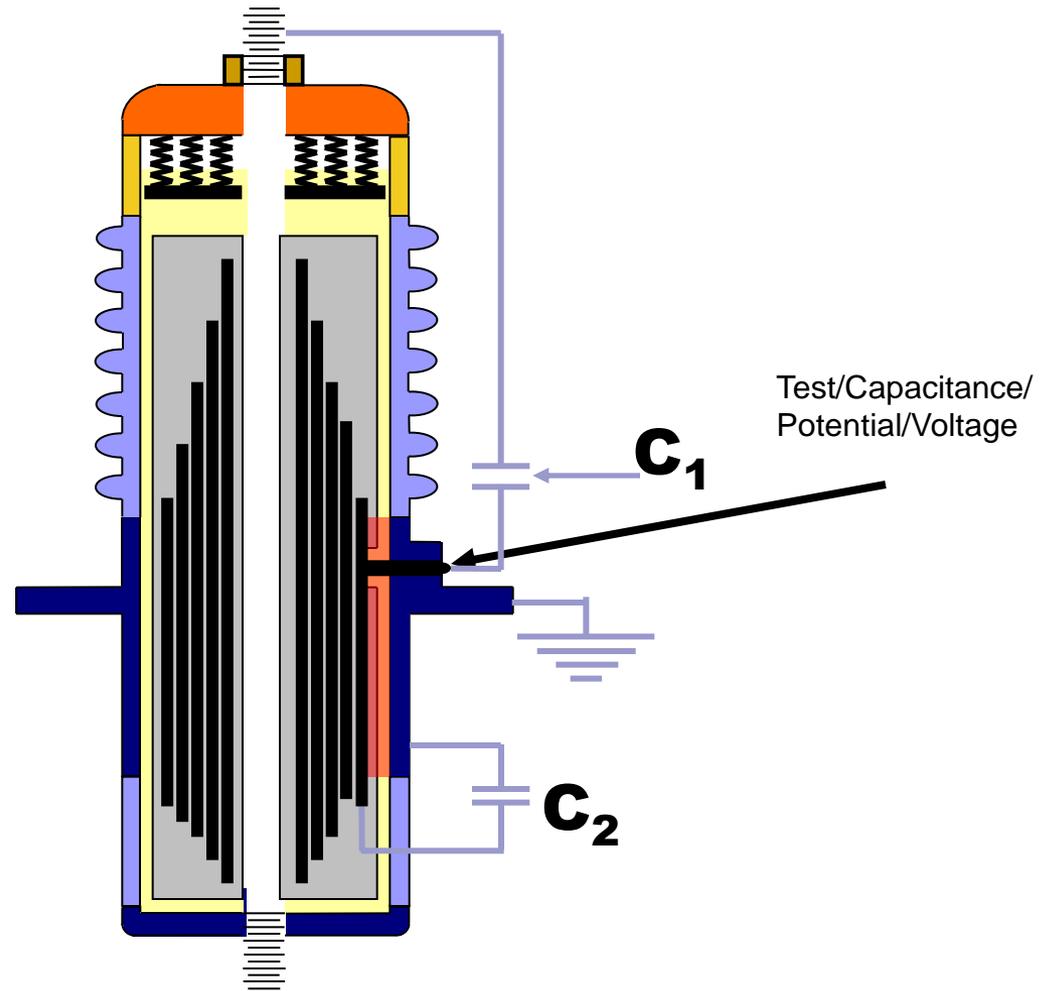
# Facts

- Bushing Failed in June 2001
- Passed Doble testing in Oct 1998
- Investigation confirmed a dielectric failure with a paper insulation puncture through the center draw rod area
  - About 1/3 of the way down from the top terminal



# Two Capacitances

- C1
- C2
- C1 can be measured On Line



# Sensor connects to bushing tap



# Transformer Partial Discharge Monitoring

# What is Partial Discharge?

- PD is a leading indicator of insulation breakdown.
- The higher the voltage the more destructive the activity.
- Phenomena that only occurs at higher AC voltages ( $> 2,000$  V). Prefer 3 kV and higher.



# Definition - PD

Spark

A Localized Electrical Discharge in an Insulation System that does not completely bridge the Electrodes.

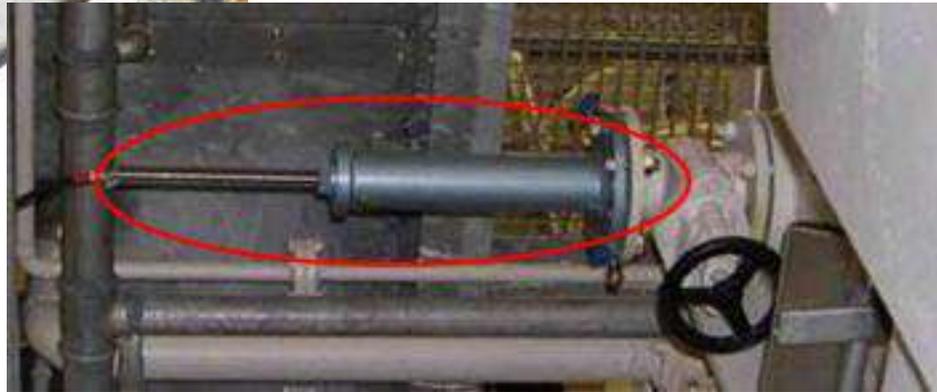
Phase to Phase

Phase to Ground

# Acoustic Sensors



# UHF Type of Sensors



# Direct electrical



# Key Element on Direct Connection - Bushing Protection

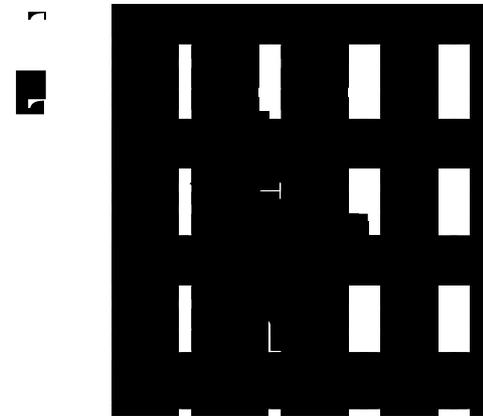
- Bushing are normally grounded at the tap.
- When monitoring, the bushing are now grounded at the instrumentation
- If ground connection is lost or wire is cut, this can cause a large voltage to build up at the tap and cause a failure

# Not All Bushing Sensors are Equal

- Basically two common types of Sensors
  - Capacitive
  - Resistive
- Protection Elements to Consider
  - Surge Protection
  - Open Circuit protection
  - Possible Fail Safe Circuit

# PD Pulse Characteristics

- Generates a High frequency Pulse
  - Rise Time 1 nS to tens of nS
  - Pulse width 1 nS to few hundred nS
  - Frequency Range 0 – 10's of GHz
  - Usually measured in pC or mV

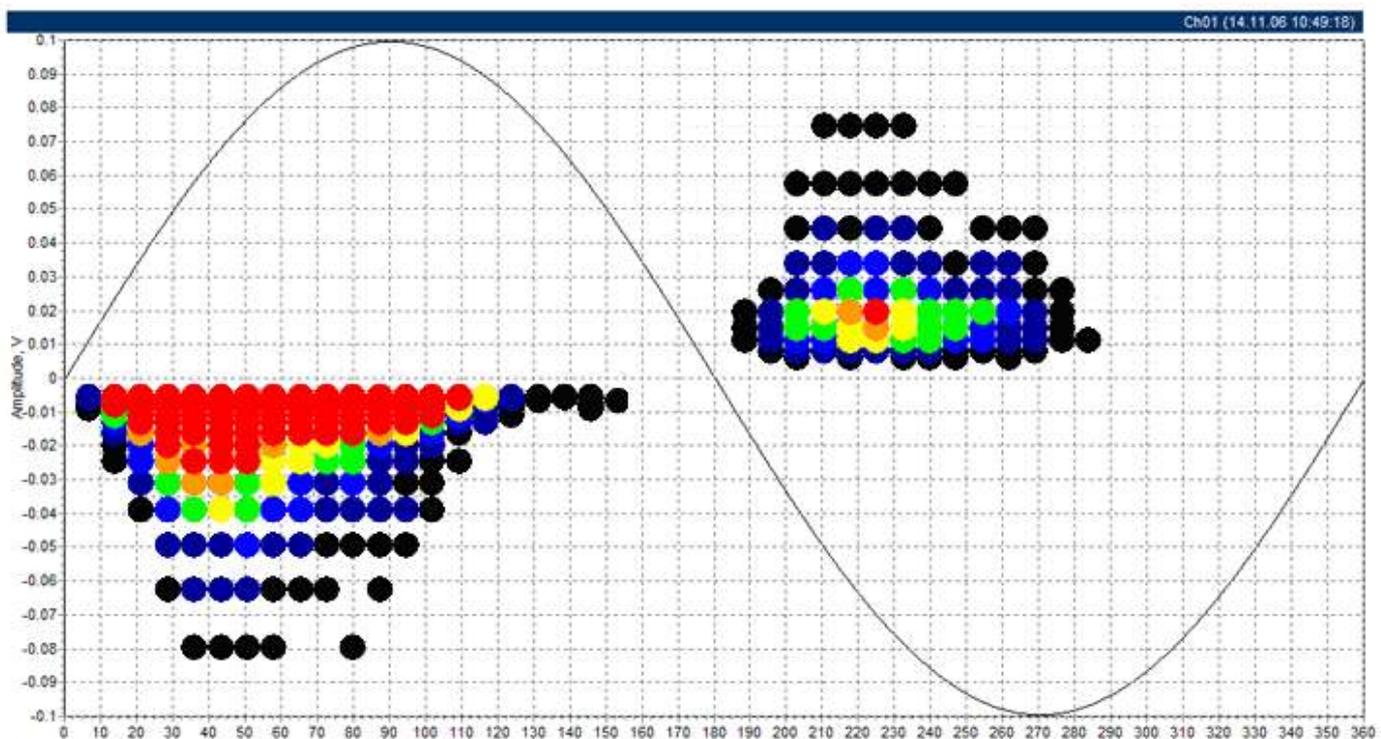


# PD Quantities

- PD Magnitude (mV or pC)
  - Size or the volume of the defect
- Pulse Count (PPS)
  - Number or Growth of defects
- PD Intensity/Power (mW)
  - Destructive Power of the PD events
- PD Signature
  - Phase of the Defect
  - Type of Defect



# Phase Resolved Data



- Phase to Ground
- Phase to Phase
- PD Signature

# Two methods of PD detection

Method	Pros	Cons
<b>Acoustic</b> Piezo accelerometer on tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Easy to install – External on tank</li><li>■ Most common on Transformers today</li><li>■ Usually can get pulse repetition rate and trend</li><li>■ Not susceptible to external electrical noise</li><li>■ Possible location of defect</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Low Sensitivity</li><li>■ Depends where defect is located and internal design of transformer</li><li>■ Does respond to rain, sleet and other possible disturbances</li><li>■ Very Time Consuming</li></ul>
<b>Electrical</b> Sensor connected to bushing taps Additional sensors on ground wire, other locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ High sensitivity</li><li>■ Can be calibrated in terms of apparent charge</li><li>■ Approximate location of PD source</li><li>■ Use of pattern/signature recognition</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Need Outage to install sensors</li><li>■ Sensitive to external electrical noise</li></ul>

# PD/sparking in transformers

- Will produce gases
- How fast?
  - Depends on size & type of defect
  - Location of defect
  - Temperature at defect
  - Volume of oil
  - Transformer design
- Will range from days to .....

# pC levels for insulation

	pC
Defect Free	10 - 50
Normal deterioration	< 300 - 500
Developing Defects (Irreversible damage to paper)	1,000 – 3,000
Breakdown of Oil Gap	10,000 – 100,000

# Example of discharge on transformer barrier



Creeping discharge  
within  
Pressboard barrier

Discharge in excess of  
10,000 pC



# External Noise

- Especially on Transformers
  - Floating Potentials
    - Loose bus Insulators
    - Sparking Static Shields
  - Loose Ground connections
  - Radio Transmissions
  - Corona
- Cross Coupled Signals

# Noise Cancellation

- This is a key item for in-field / continuous monitoring measurements
- Factories can control noise
- Can not do that in the Field
  - Corona
  - Loose support insulators
  - Radio Stations,
  - Etc.

# Noise Cancellation Methods

- Pulse Shape Analysis
- Gating
- Notch Filters
- Pulse Direction
- Pulse Patterns



# Pulse Direction is Key

- One needs to determine if the measured signal is coming from
  - Inside the transformer
  - External to the transformer.
- Allows this to be an active system
  - Conditions change

# Noise Cancellation

- Time of arrival
- Compares Time of Pulses to reach instrument

# Pulse Polarity

- Pulse Polarity (To determine direction)
  - Uses two types of Sensors
    - One Capacitive
    - One Inductive

# Pulse Polarity Very Practical Solution

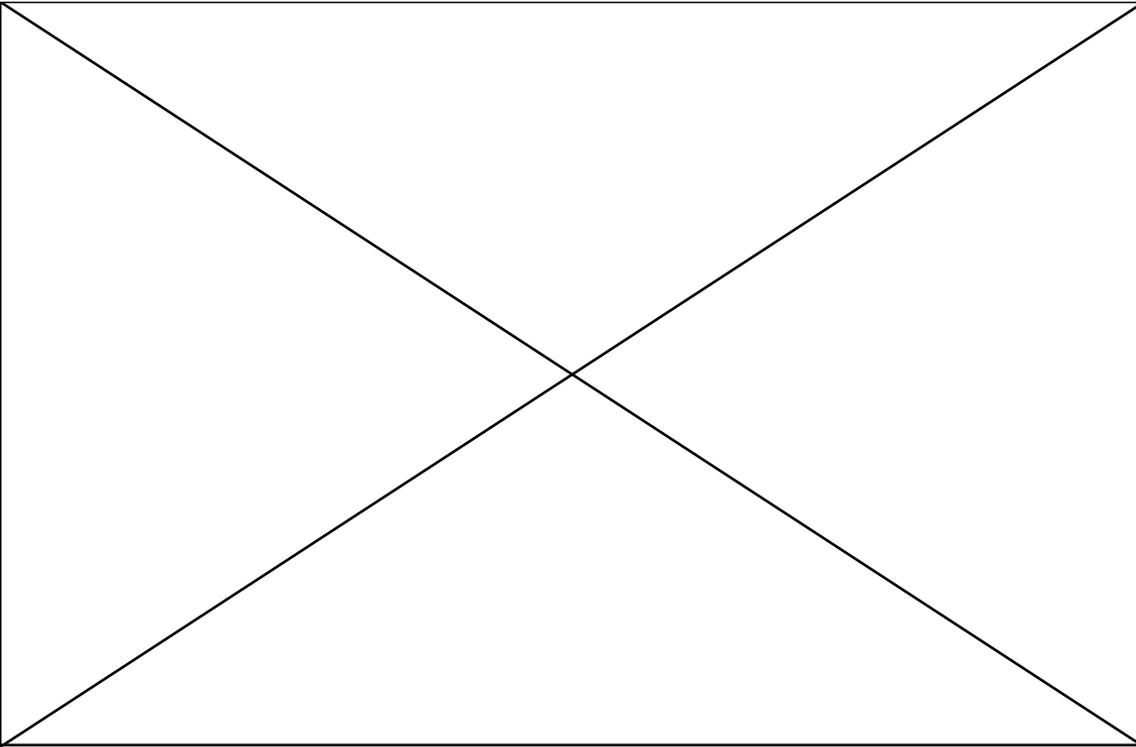
- Bushing Sensor – Capacitive Element



- Rogowski Coil – Inductive Element



# Pulse Direction Determination



# Case Study 1

- 500 kV – 230 kV, 3 phase transformer
- No Outage
- Only RFCTs on neutral connection and tank ground



# Case Study 2

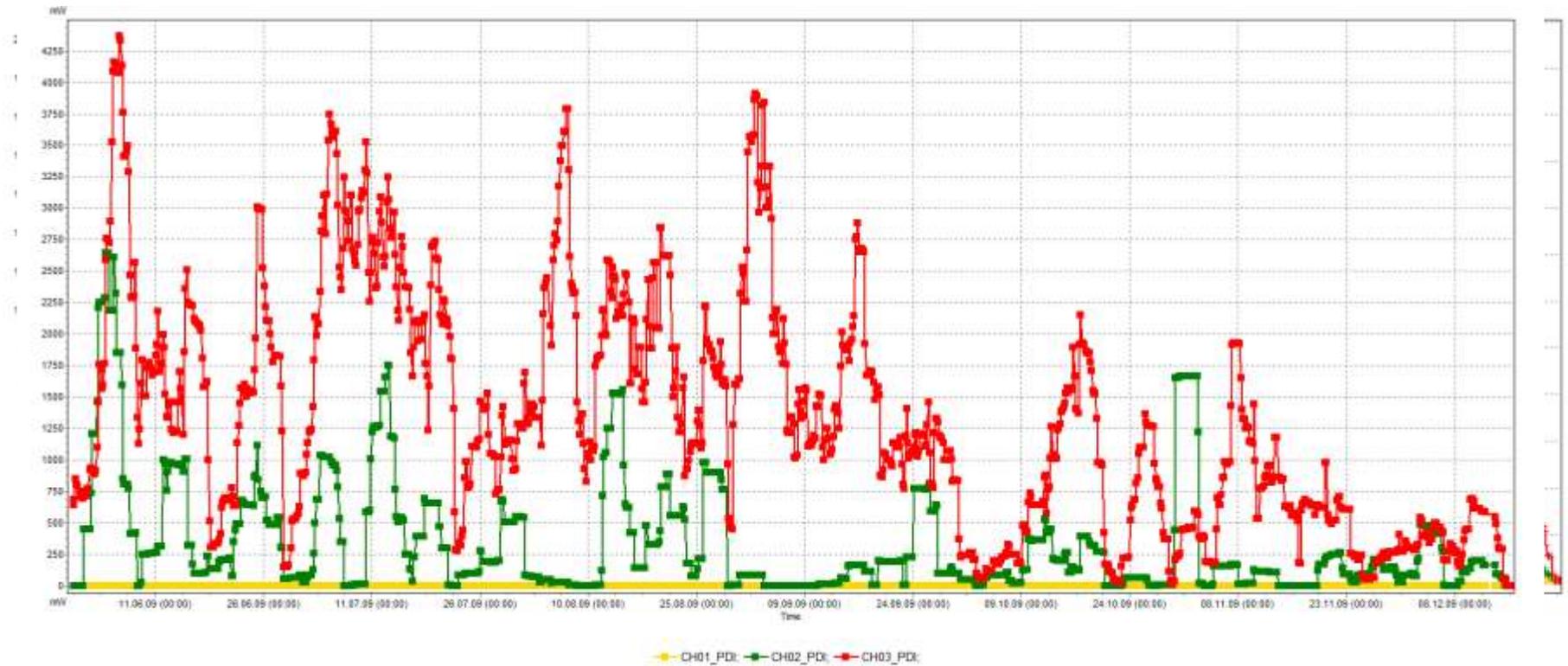
- 500 kV - 3 phase tank
- 6 bushing sensors
- 6 Rogowski Coils
- RFCT on Neutral
- Bushing Monitoring
- PD Monitoring

# Case 2 Installation

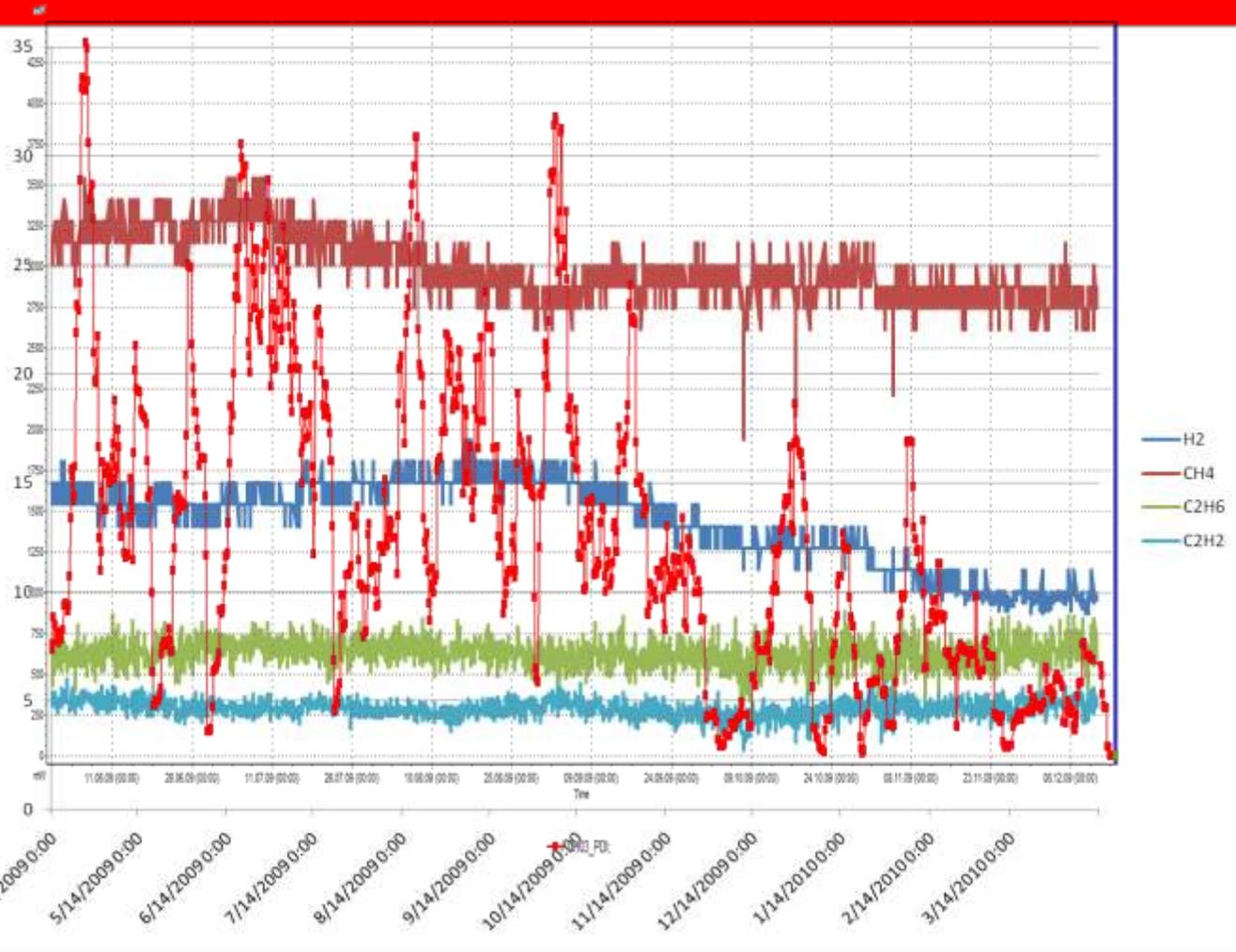




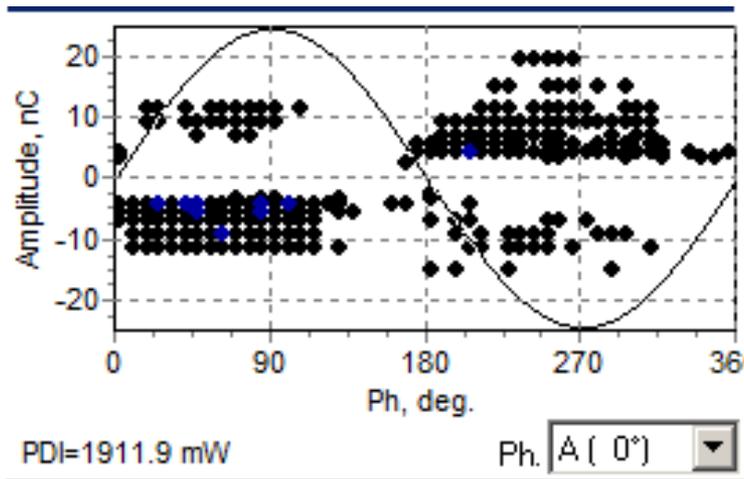
# PD Trends



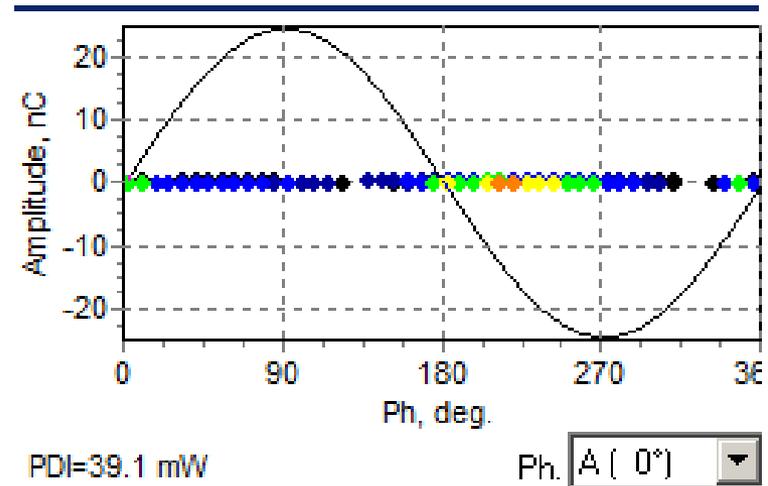
# DGA Results



# Case 2 Phase Resolved Data

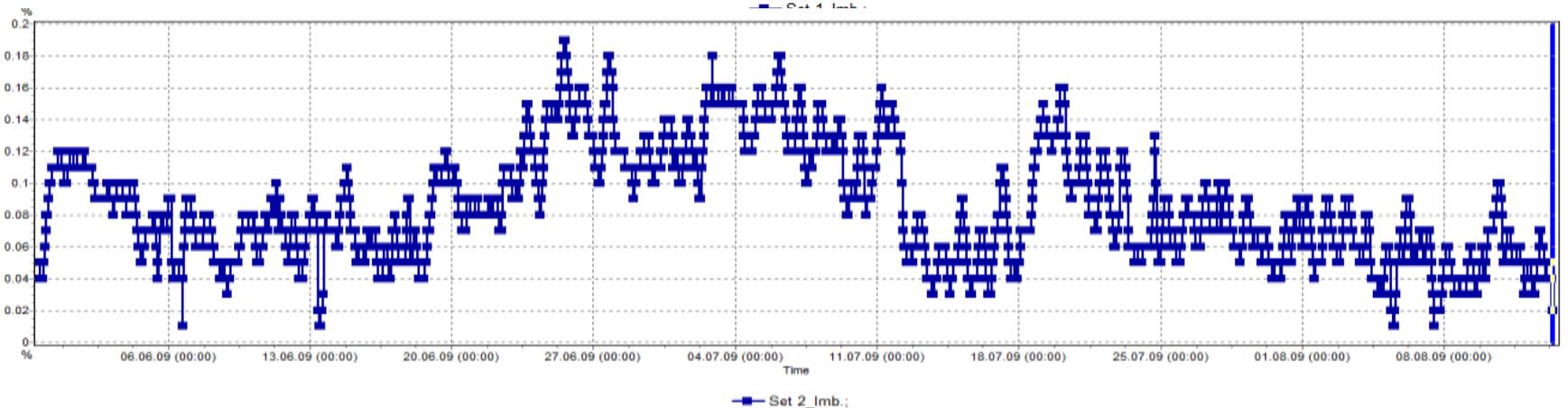
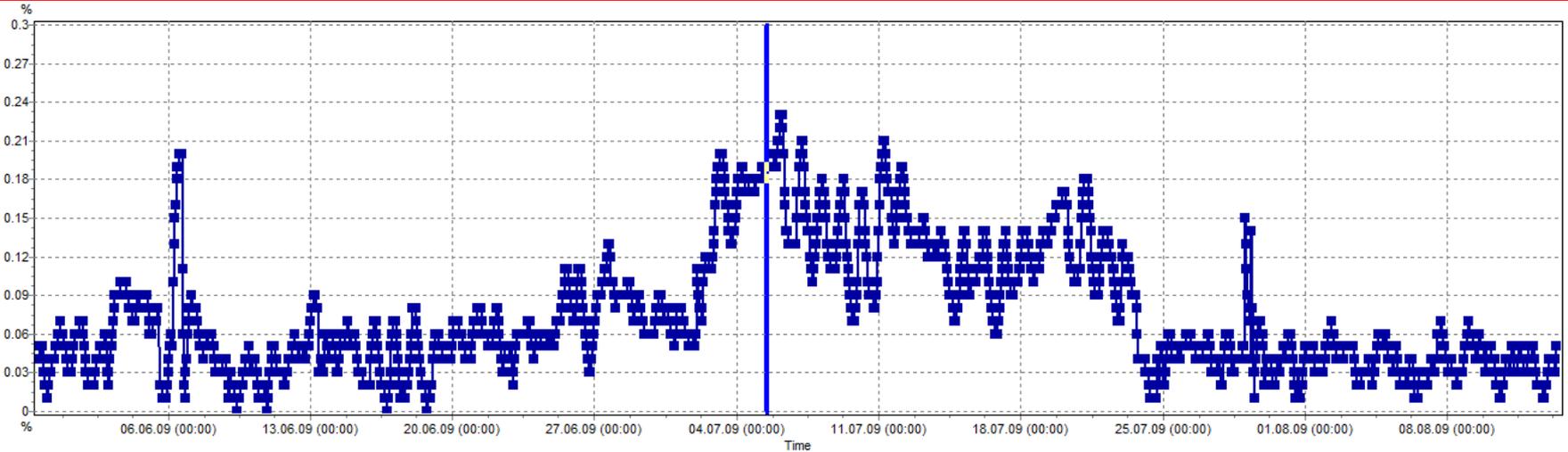


Signal

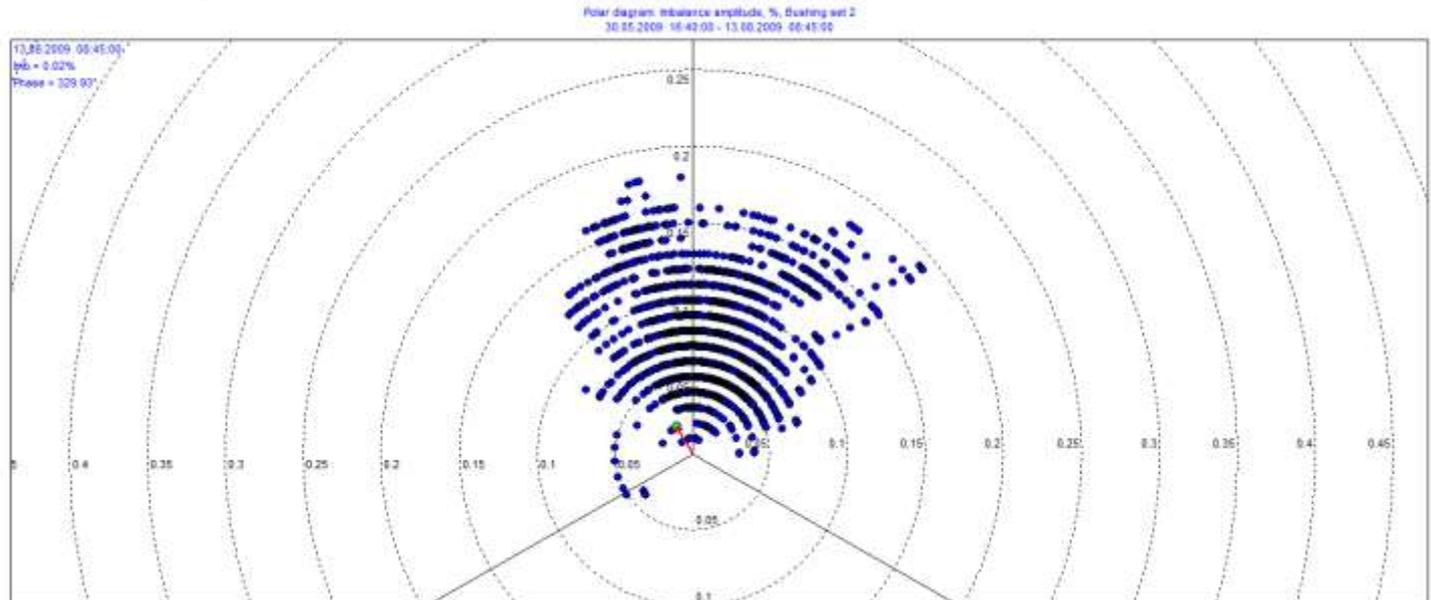
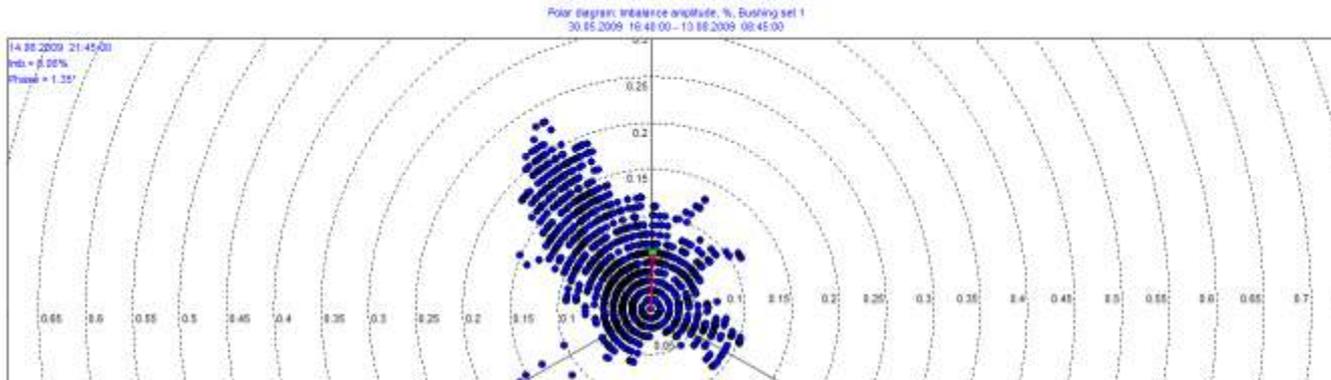


Noise

# Bushing Monitoring



# Bushing Monitoring



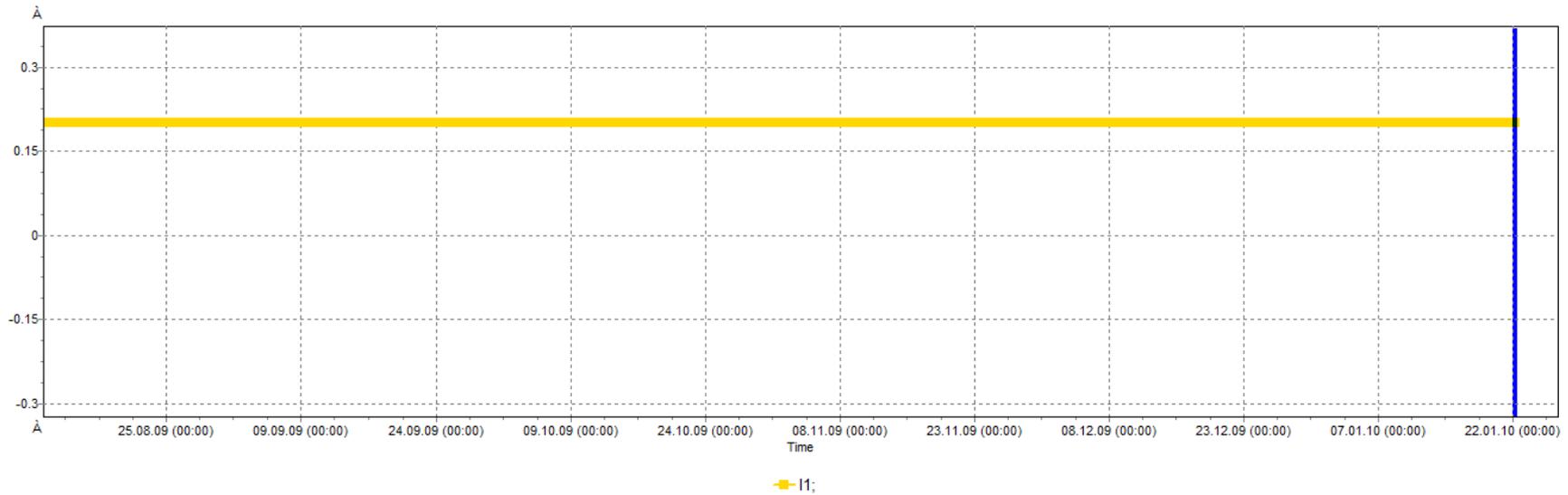
# Case 3

- 500 kV – 230 kV - 3 Single Phase Transformers
- 6 Bushing Sensors
- 6 Rogowski Coils
- 4 Acoustic PD sensors per phase
- RFCT on Neutral
- RFCT – Core Ground
- Power Frequency CT On Core Ground

# Case 3 Installation

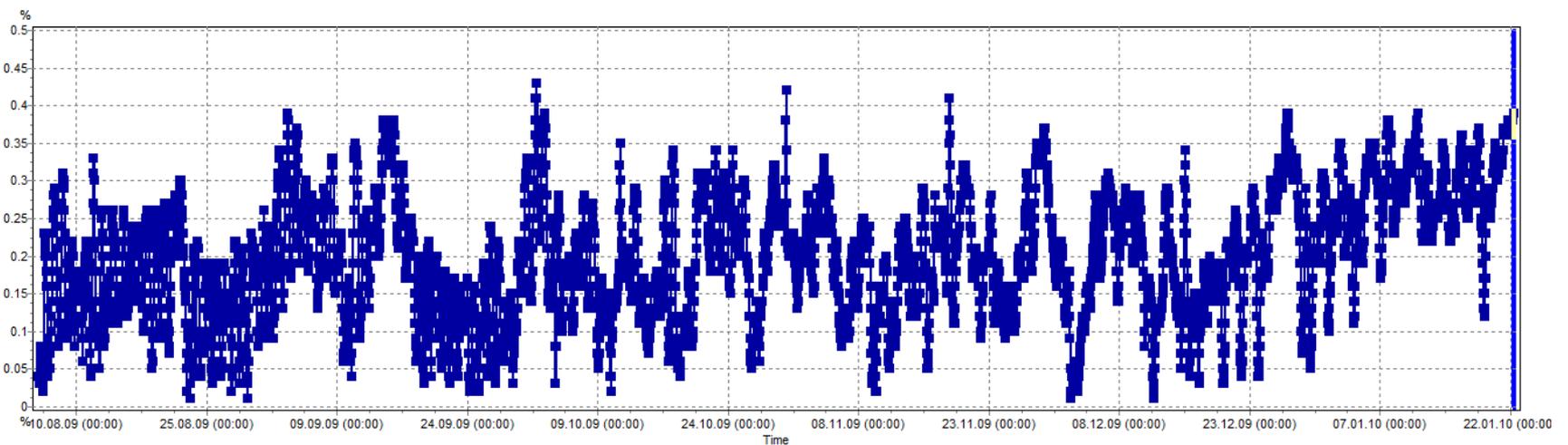
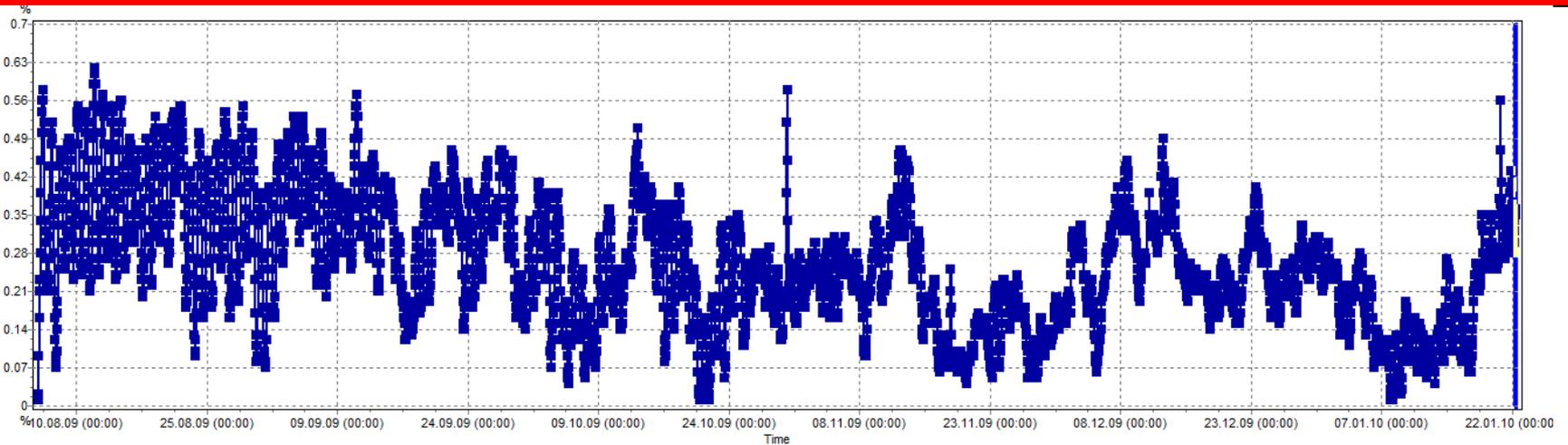


# Case 3 – Core Ground Current



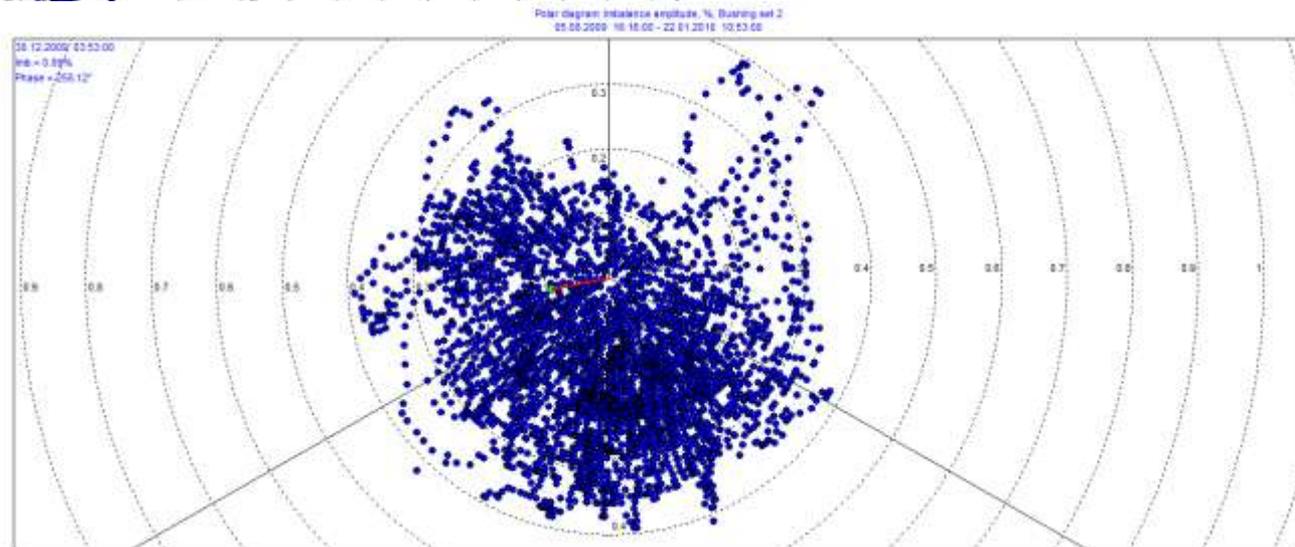
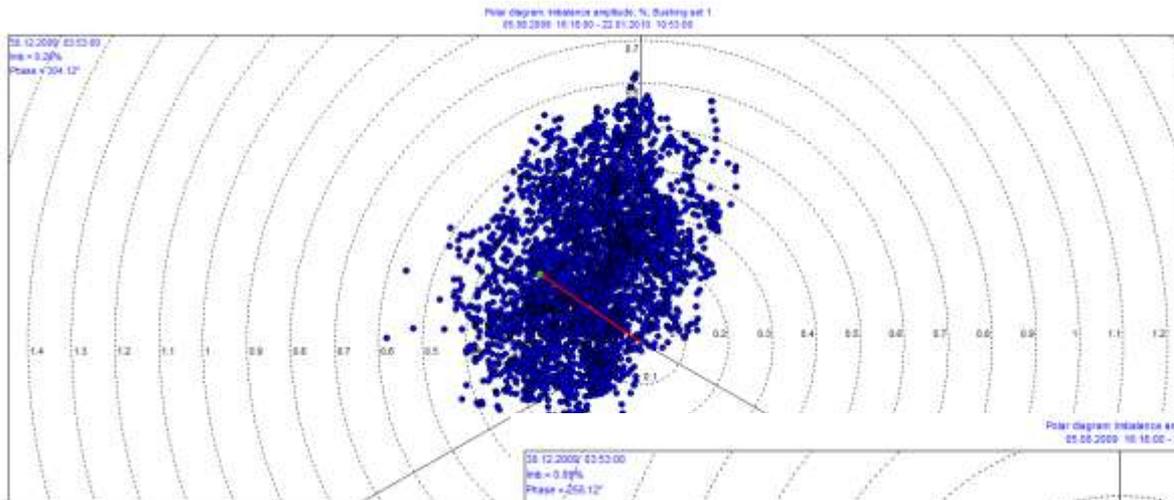


# Case 3 Bushing Data

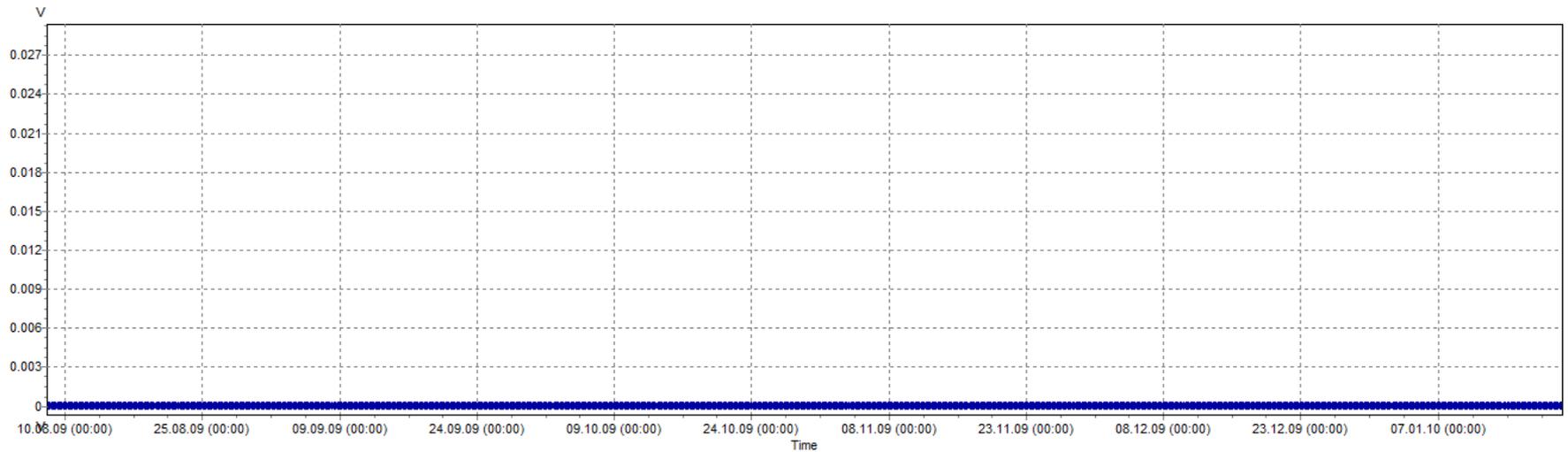


Set 2\_Imb.;

# Case 3 Bushing Data

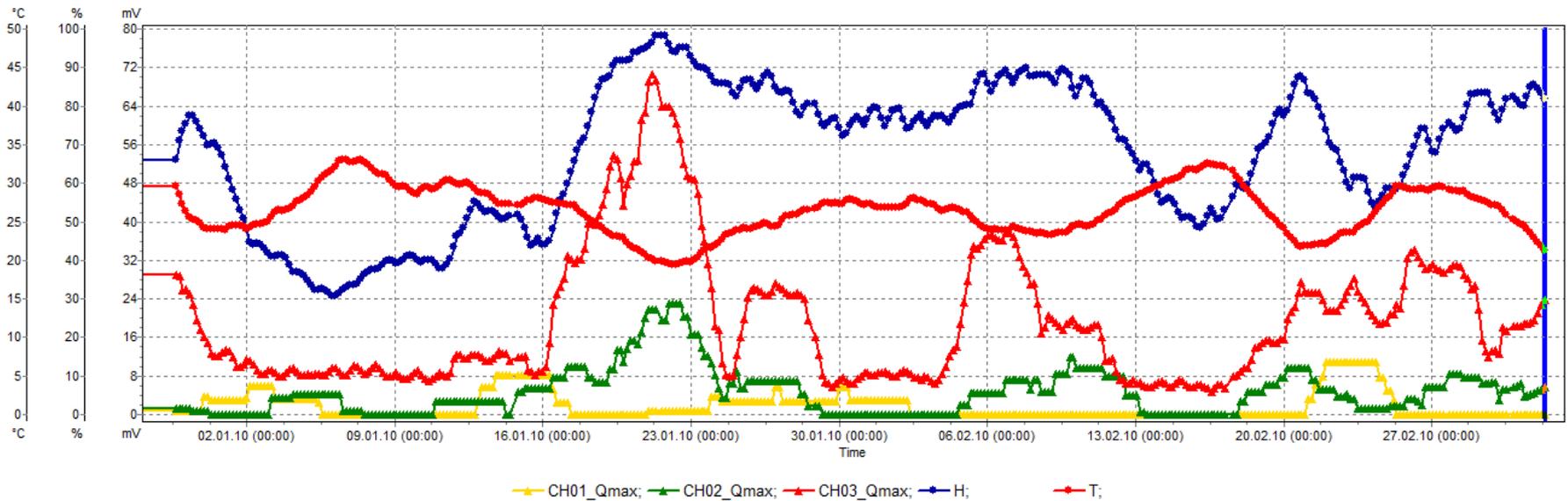


# Case 3 Acoustic PD

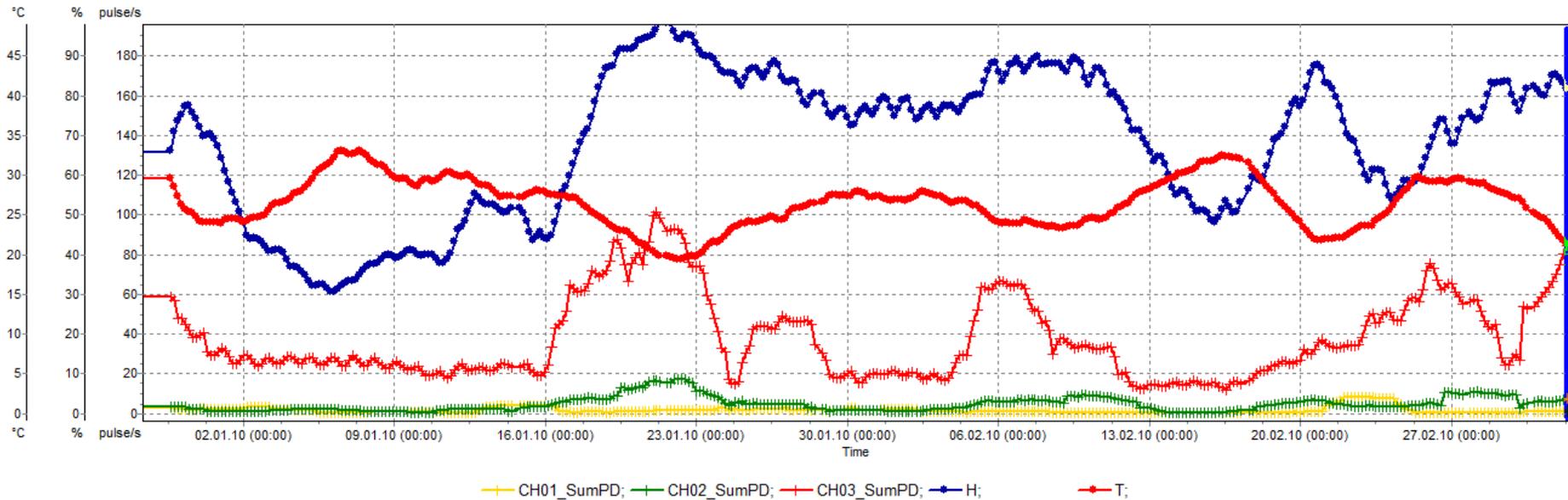


—●— Ch01\_AmplAPD; —●— Ch02\_AmplAPD; —●— Ch03\_AmplAPD; —●— Ch04\_AmplAPD;

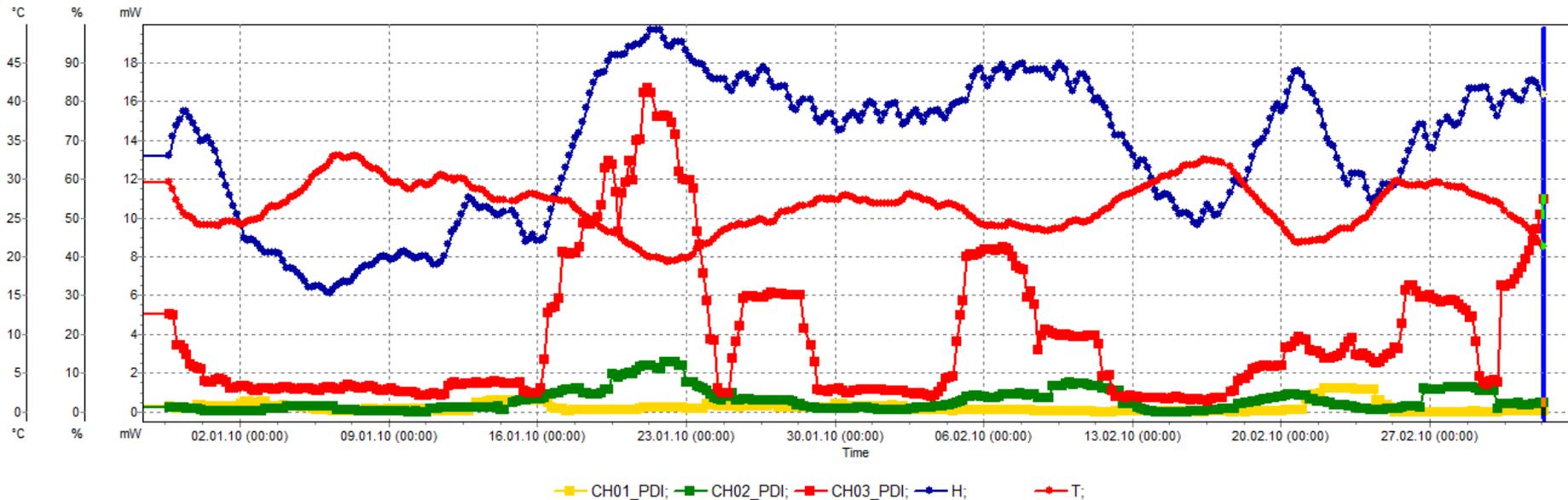
# Case 3 Electrical PD



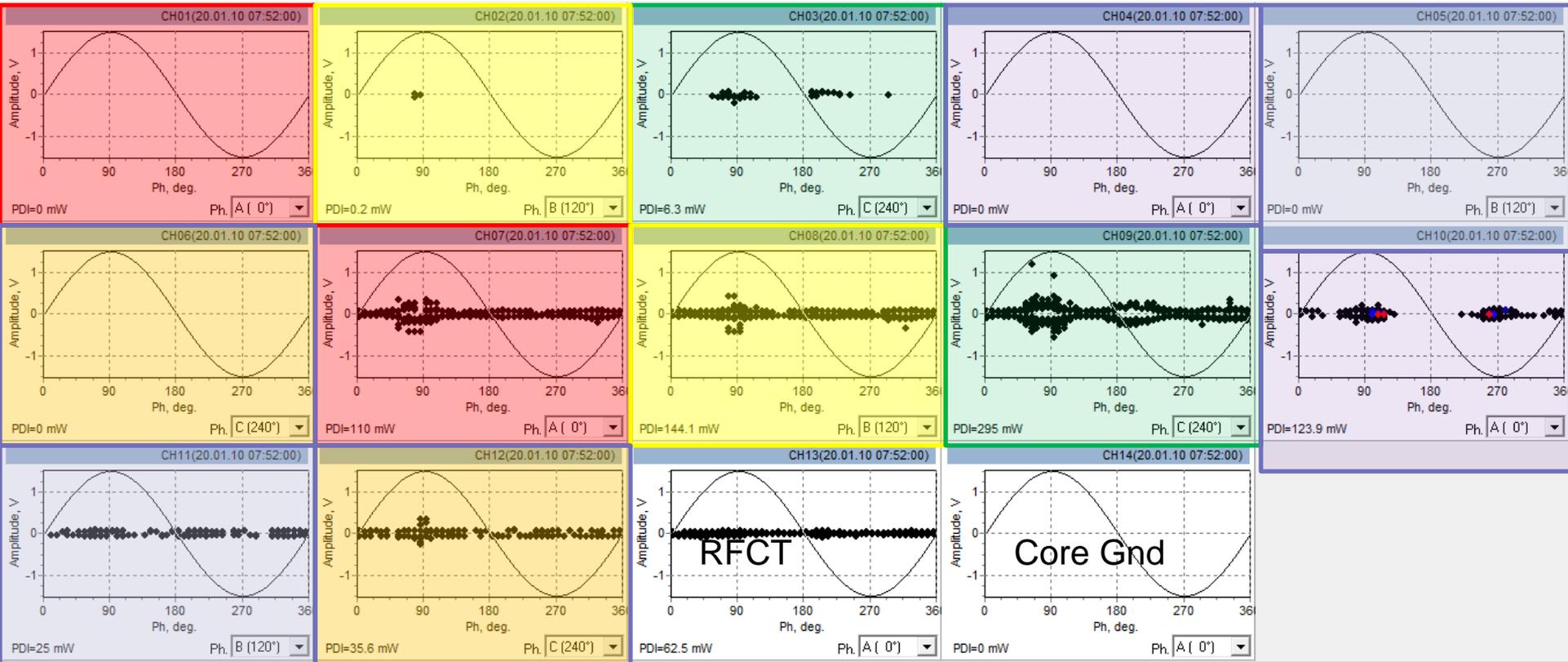
# Case 3 Electrical PD



# Case 3 Electrical PD



# Case 3 Phase Resolved Data



# Substation





# DTM



# BAU and Rogowski Coil



# Core Ground Current and RFCT



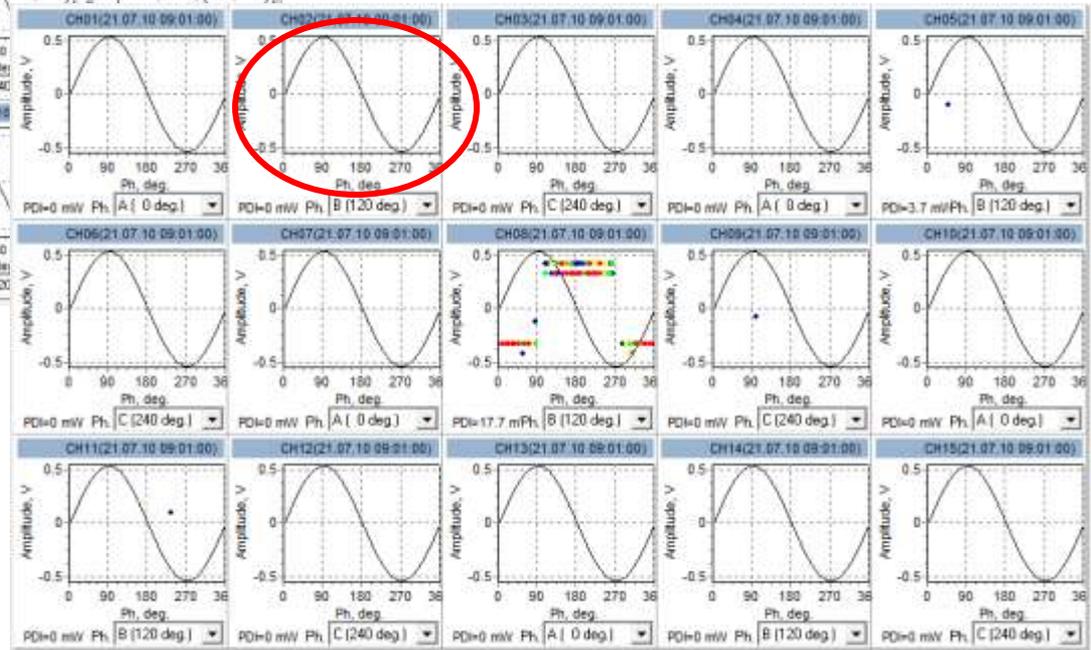
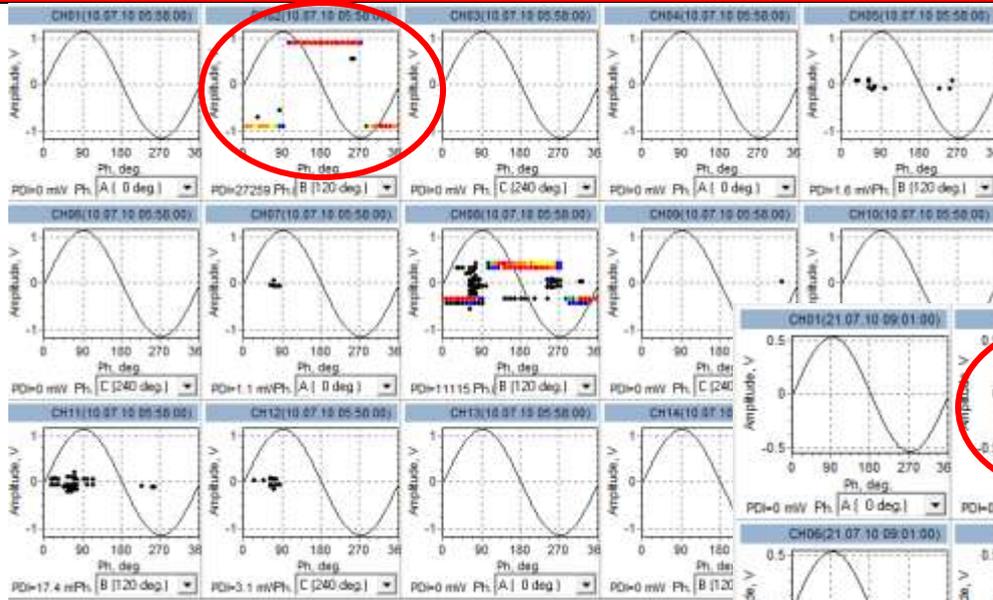
# Top and side Aux. Boxes



# Acoustic and Load Current Aux. CT



# Before and After Pulse Polarity Detection Turned On



# Another Recent Install - Indonesia



# Another Recent Install



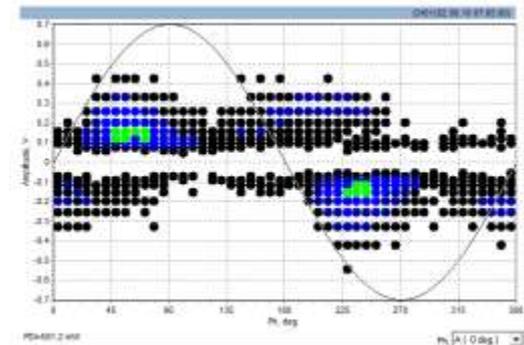
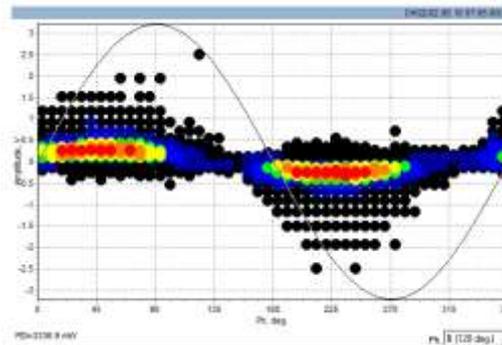
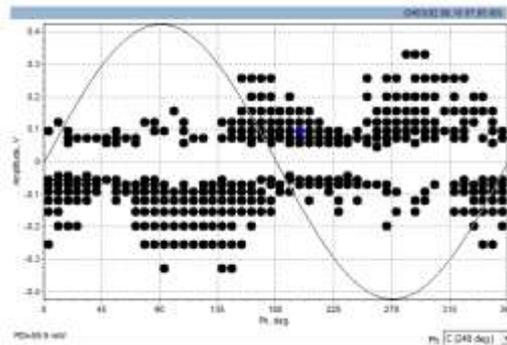


# 110 kV HVCT's



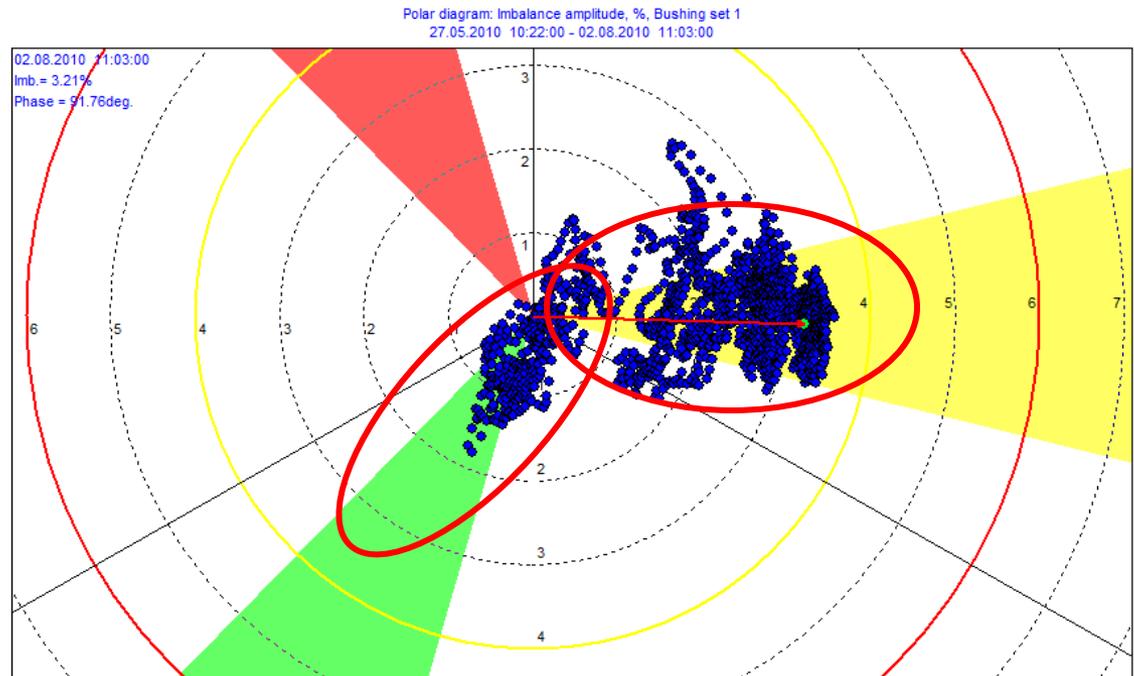
# DGA and Tan $\Delta$

Phase	R	Y	B
% PF – 10 kV	.891	12.17	2.05
Capacitance (pF)	639	567	595
Hydrogen	113	19,432	
Methane	5	12,637	
Ethane	3	2,234	
Ethylene	3	21	
Acetylene	1	1	
CO2	401	251	



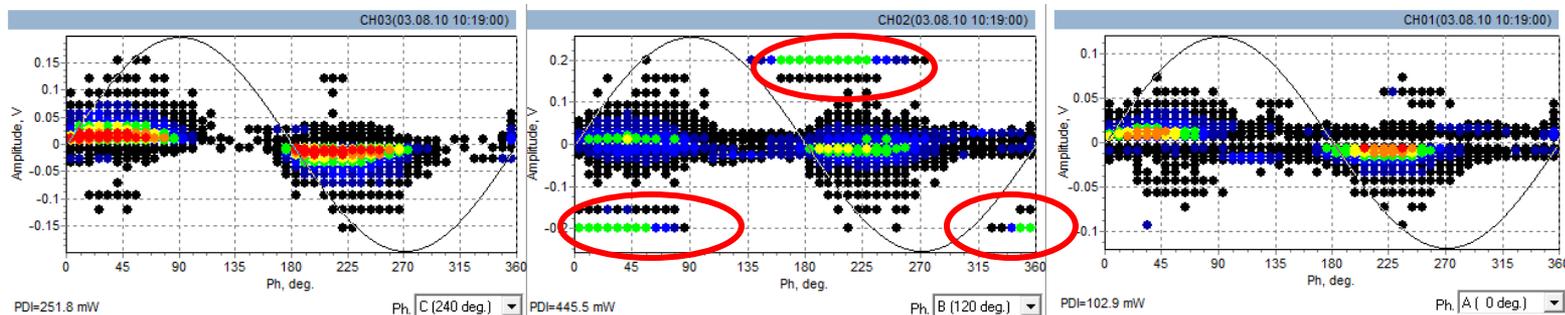
# Bushing Monitoring

- Can see the Power Factor is changing on two of the bushings



# Second Location

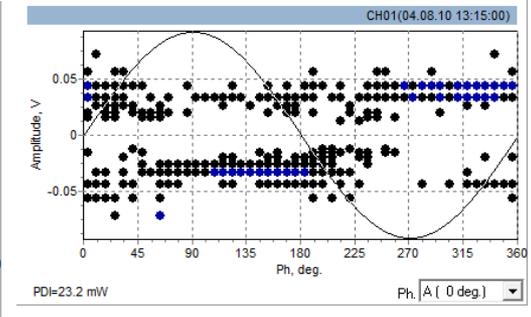
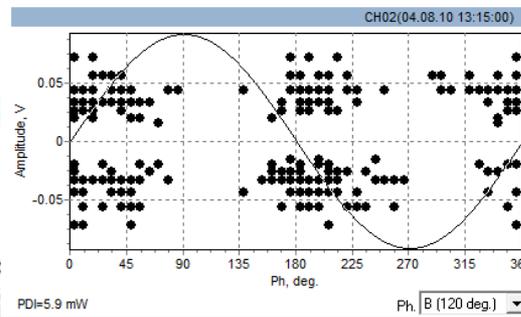
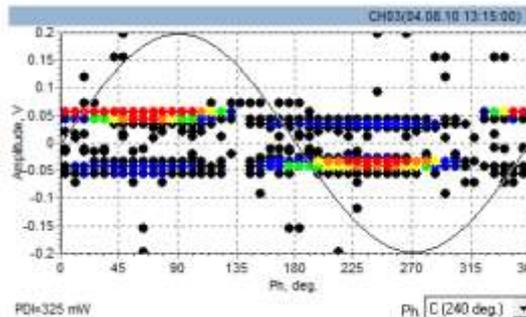
Phase	R	Y	B
% PF – 10 kV	4.041	3.302	2.610
Capacitance (pF)	341	350	329
Hydrogen	12024	18714	15881
Methane	9400	11524	8216
Ethane	7214	2675	1852
Ethylene	20667	224	.01
Acetylene	87	0.1	0.1
CO2	236	260	140



Circled areas are noise – Floating Potentials  
 2 hour Period – No bushing monitoring performed

# Third Location

Phase	R	Y	B
% PF – 10 kV	31.48	28.33	14.45
Capacitance (pF)	511	485	542
Hydrogen	6	6	4
Methane	6	4	2
Ethane	3	3	1
Ethylene	1	1	1
Acetylene	1	1	1
CO2	668	356	356



Little to No PD – Mostly Noise

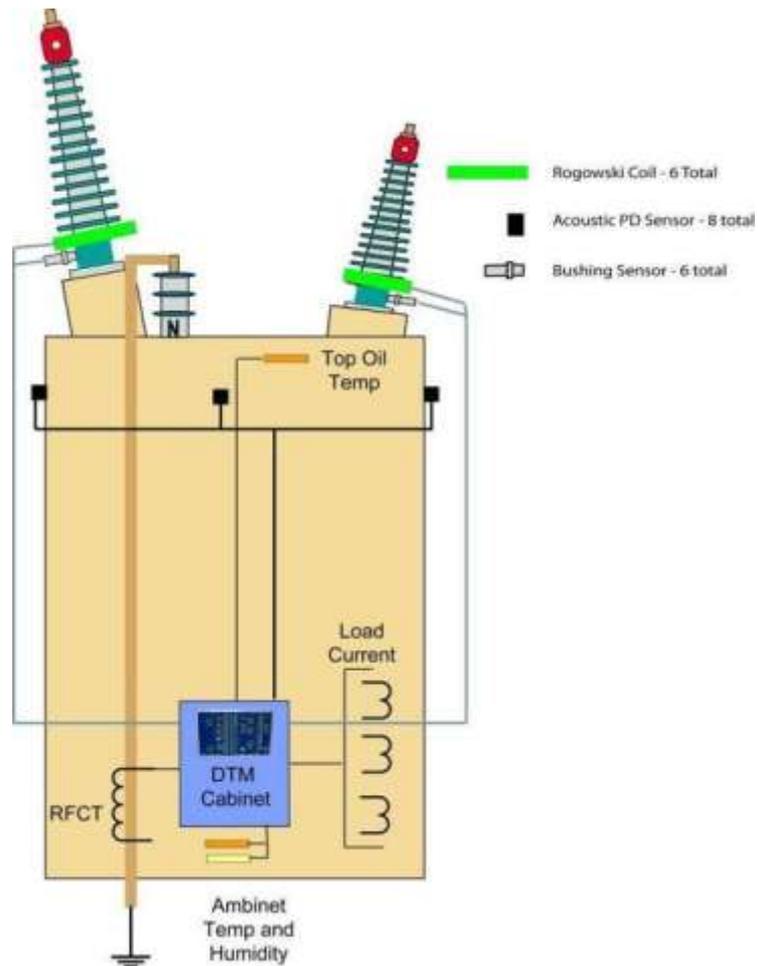
2 hour Period – No bushing monitoring performed



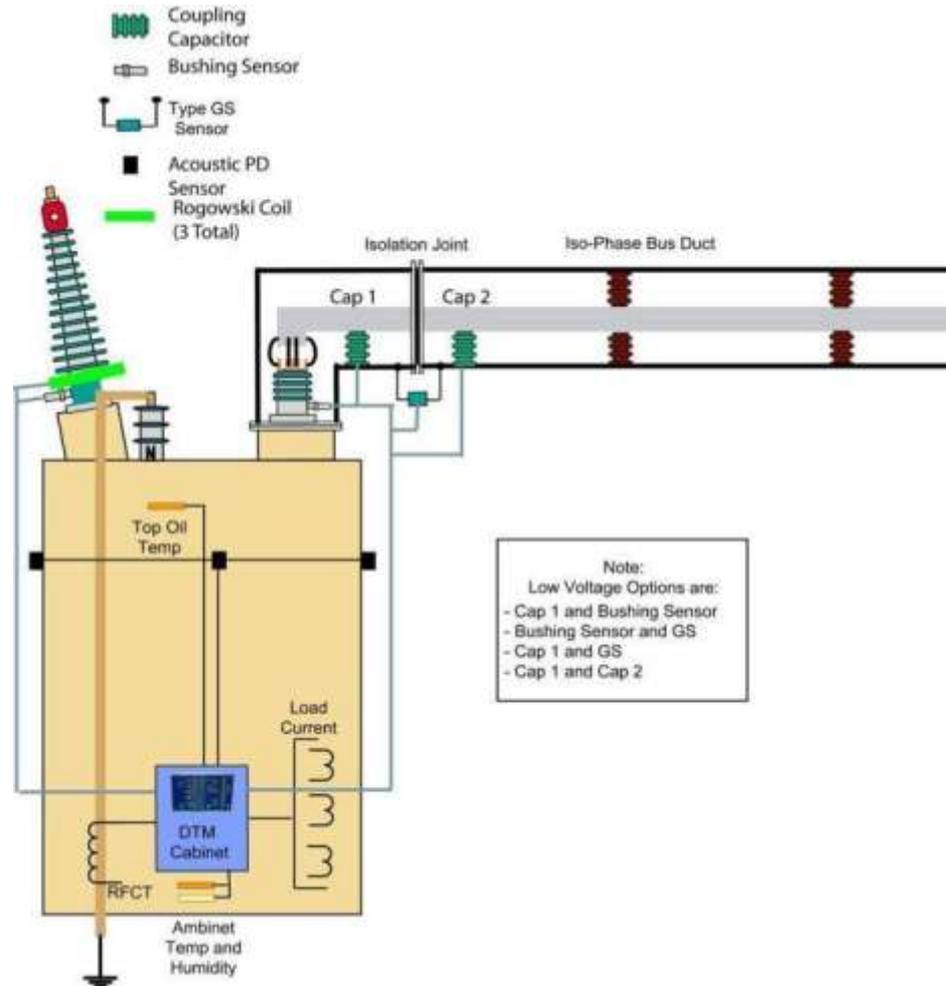
# Transformer Applications

- Transmission
- Distribution
- GSU
- Generator / Bus Duct / GSU
  - Only supplier that can offer a single solution

# Transmission Transformer

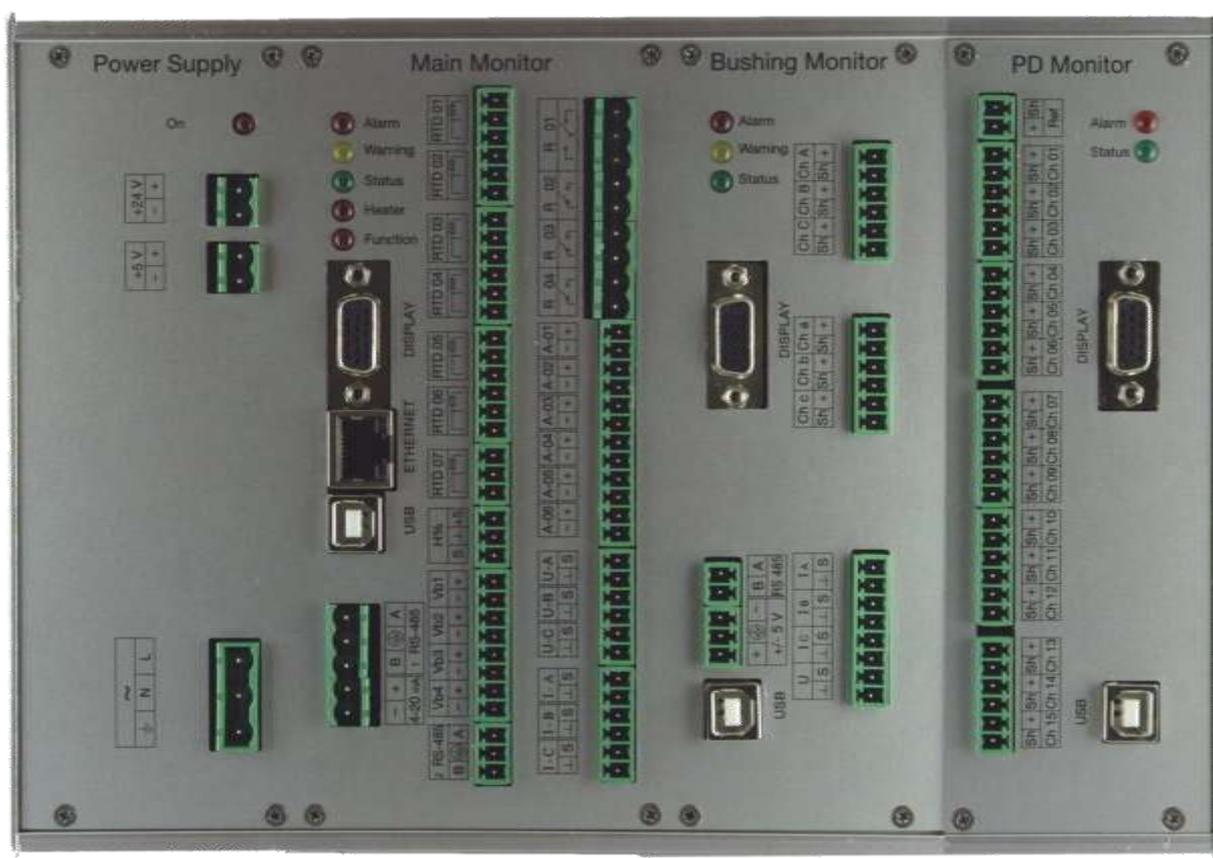


# GSU

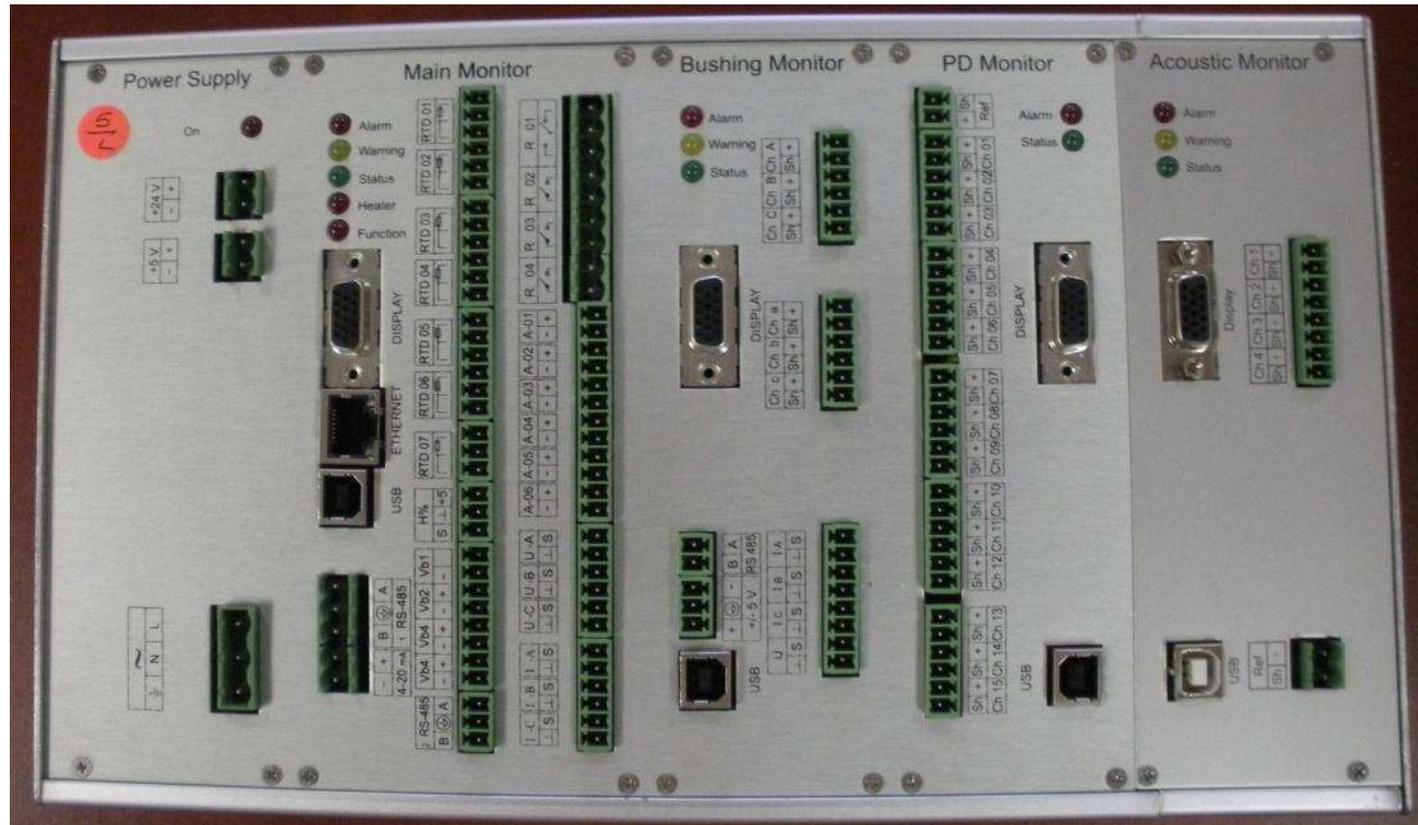




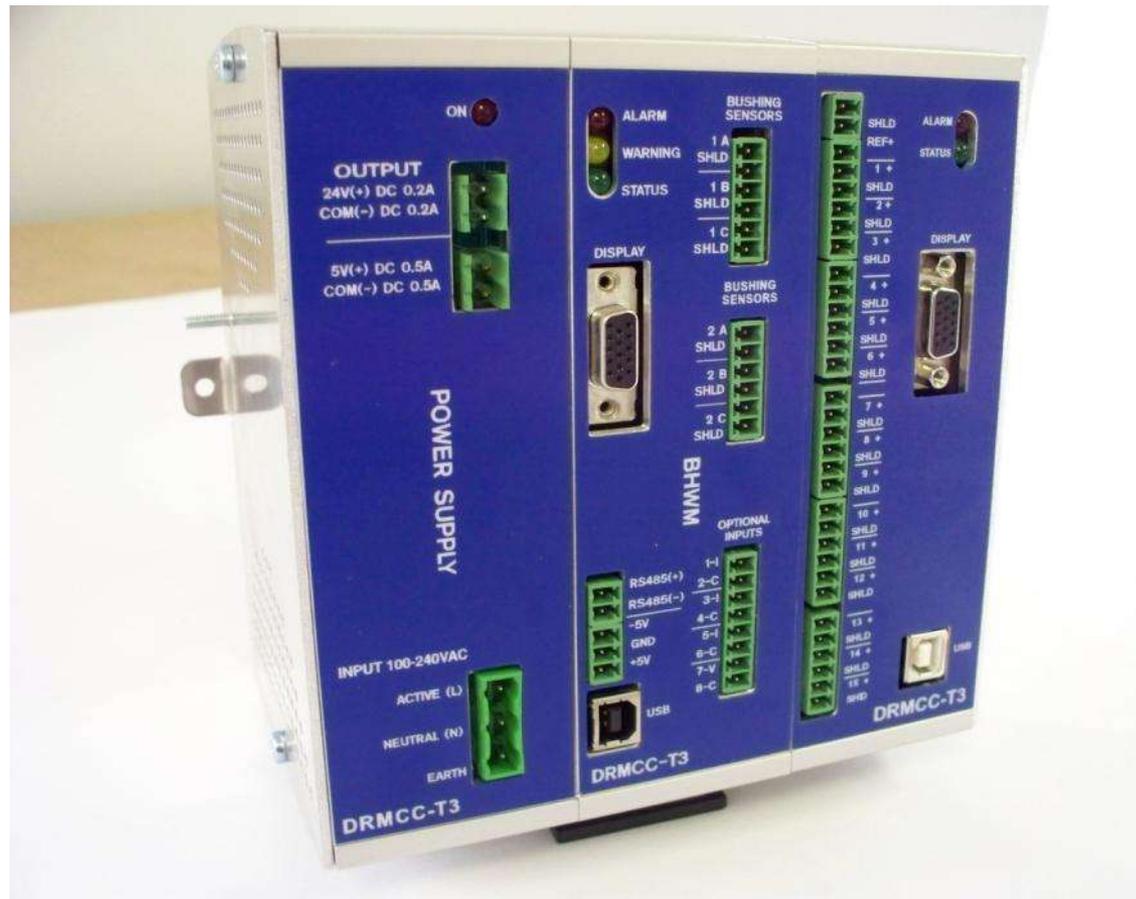
# Diagnostic Transformer Monitor (DTM)



# Standalone System With Acoustic PD Module



# Integrated Bushing and PD Modules





TRANSFORMER ID AND LOCATION:

DATE AND TIME ON SITE: 17-Nov-2009 10:38:56 AM

LOCATION:

LOCAL DATE AND TIME: 08-Sep-2009 08:25:05 AM

OVERVIEW

RATING PLATE

ELECTRICAL DATA

TEMPERATURES

LTC & AVR

COOLERS

CONDITION

- Aquaoil
- Calisto
- Hydran
- IDD
- TrueGas
- Vaisala
- BHM
- PDM**
- ICM
- SPEC
- TRANSFIX
- SERVERON
- Default

### Partial Discharge Monitor

Device Status: OK

Alarm Status: Warning      Alarm Cause: Maximum amplitude

Last Measurement: Sep 7, 2009 | 11:41

Channel	pC	Q (mV)	PD Intensity (mW)	Pulse Count (PPS)	Status
1	810	81	74	19187	Active
2	1050	105	81	16450	Active
3	1050	105	84	16455	Active
4	1050	105	83	15791	Active
5	1050	105	80	15594	Active
6	1050	105	70	14424	Active
7	0	0	0	0	InActive
8	0	0	0	0	InActive
9	0	0	0	0	InActive
10	0	0	0	0	InActive
11	0	0	0	0	InActive
12	0	0	0	0	InActive
13	0	0	0	0	InActive
14	0	0	0	0	InActive
15	0	0	0	0	InActive

Temperature  
Fans on

Cooler Fail  
Pump on

Voltage  
TC Raise

TC fail  
TC Lower

Ancillaries  
TCIP

System  
Power on